Vol. XXIX No. 8,967.

FOREIGN NEWS. FRANCE.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1870. is certain that the new Ministry will be annonneed day after to-morrow. The Journal Officiel has not yet published a list of the appointments, but La Liberté, the organ of M. Ollivier, states to-day that the Ministry is constituted, and publishes the following as the announcement which will be officially promulgated on Monday:

MM. Mague, Bourbeau, Chasseloup-Laubat, Lebouf, and Rigault de Grenouilly will retain their

M. Berthemy, the French Envoy at Washington declined the portfolio of the Interior on account of his deficiency in oratory. Of the Ministry as thus given by La Liberté, four of the members are Senators and six are members of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Gaudin, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was formerly a Minister Plenipotentiary and also Couneiler of State. Chevaudier de Valdrome, Minister of the Interior, was Second Vice-President of the Corps Legislatif. All the others are well known in political circles. It is stated that the Emperor signed the decree confirming the new Ministry last night.

THE IMPERIAL RECEPTION. To-day the Emperor received the Diplomatic Corps It answer to the usual address, he returned his thanks and said that the presence of all the foreign representatives was a proof of the friendly relations existing between their respective Governments and France. He then conversed freely with the chiefs of the various legations.

SPAIN. THE DUKE OF MONTPENSIER-AND THE PRINCE

OF ASTURIAS. MADRID, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1870. The Imparcial, referring to a recently-circulated contradiction of the report that the partisans of the

Duke of Montpensier and the Prince of Asturias were working in conjunction, asserts that the denial is only applicable to certain persons, and not to the entire party. The reception of a note from the United States Government, threatening recognition of Cuba, is officially denied.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE ALABAMA CLAIMS DISCUSSION.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1870. The Spectator, commenting on recent diplomati correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, says the notes of Mr. Fish are improvements on Mr. Seward's. His dispatches contain no buncombe or flourishes. Yet there is too much undignified and sentimental complaint, instead of close adherence to legal questions. The American case on the Alabama question is a strong one, and one in which all maritime Powers are deeply interested, but Mr. Fish does not do it Justice. The Saturday Review, referring to the Alabama dispute, says the Americans uniformly assume that a blockaded port is no port, yet they properly decline to interfere with their vessels running into

blockaded ports of Cuba. COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

The Times gravely predicts a prosperous commercial year, because midway between the troubles of 1866 and the period when a new inflation is sure, new American schemes are excluded from European markets by the action of the Judiciary and Legislature of New-York regarding Erie. Federal securities will lose their demand in Europe because of their ad-

THE FRENCH CABLE-THE PEABODY HOSPITAL The Paris correspondent of The Globe, commenting on the official denial of the censorship over the French Cable, says all telegrams are received by the Ministerior of the Interior.

The Peabody trustees have purchased the hospital in Blackfriars-road as a site for a memorial hospital.

EGYPT.

LEAVING THE CANAL-EGYPTIAN MISERY. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) CAIRO, Nov. 29 .- Since the night of the ball Cairo has been a literary workshop, where some hundreds of journalists have completed their histories of the canal inauguration. It was not till that had been done that many of us were at liberty to begin sightseeing, and almost as soon as that was began it had to be given up because it was time to go home. So great was the throng of guests and visitors that the streets of the city looked more European than Eastern. The Frank costumes were more numerous than the Oriental, and the city was no longer the true Calre. I, for one, was not sorry to shut myself up for some days, and when I came out of my shell yesterday, it was a pleasure to find matters mended. There were glimpses of old Egypt just dawning out of the black-gray cloud that had covered had seen the sights and were hurrying away, the Viceroy nothing loth, I think, to see some of them go. The doorways of the hotels began to be placarded with notices that such and such steamers were at the disposal of the Khédive's guests, and with more or less readiness they abandoned Cairo for Alexandria. The great people have long been gone. I fear I have not given to the Emperors and Princes as much attention as belonged to them. too late to repair that fault. The truth is, I cared much about the canal, and little about the personages who lent the splendor of their titles and retinues to its opening, and so I missed the chance of embroidering your columns with many fine names, and much gossip about costumes and commonplace festivities. It is more to my regret that I shall have little to say about Egypt. I leave Cairo to-morrow, having spent but a day and a half in the City since the days became free to me I shall leave Egypt having seen little more—the Isth $\mathbf{m} us, of course, excepted-than \ the \ streets \ of \ its \ capital$ and the Pyramids. The unwearied generosity of the Vicerov has offered to some of us a voyage up the Nile to the first cataract, going and returning in a steamer, and accomplishing in three weeks what used to take six or seven or more. It is a little vexing to decline such an offer as that; all the more that I have no expectation of seeing Egypt again when once I have left it. But if I had the time for the Nile, which I have not, I believe I should still decline; and for the same reason which assures me that I shall never return. While the ceremonies of inauguration lasted, while there was the canal absorbing every thought, one had no moment to hurried us along, and gave us no taste of that repose which a traveler courts on coming to the East. The spell of the old enchanter was dissolved, and a more potent magician ruled, who, in place of lulling us to eleep, harassed us with new allurements keener than the busy life of Europe offered. But he wrought for the pleasure of his master, and when the Khédive bade him cease his work the genii that have swayed the minds of dwellers in the East for countless centuries came back to power. And their first act was to open the eyes of those who had not fled before them, so that they might see what the land and the people were like. It was my first glimpse of that

and return to it never. For Egypt is inexpressibly painful. Another Eastern country may be equally so, or more so; I know none of them. But in Egypt I saw for the first time a misery among the people that I could not endure. Heaven knows there is enough of it in Europe. A was need not leave London to find it; nor can be escape it in any city nor country. I had seen Ireland-you know what that is: I had seen French NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1870.

villages, where men and women work 16 hours a day on two meals of boiled greens; I had spent three months in Spain, the most wretched country of Europe, and counted one afternoon in the main street of Madrid, half a mile long, a hundred and forty-seven horrible beggars. But in Egypt it is obtrusive and oppressive, and at last intolerable. When I had taken one walk through certain quarters of Cairo, and had passed through Bonlak and Ghizeh on my way to the Pyramids, I had seen more than enough. Egypt is a country which has a past and a future. The Egypt of to-day is filled with horrors. She has had great rulers; Mehemet Afi was one Saïd Pacha, who yielded the isthmus to Lesseps, was perhaps another. Ismaïl-Pacha is known for a man of wide views, imbued with European ideas, as merciful to his people as circumstances allow him to be. But he cannot make Egypt new in a day, and I suppose he dare not even atten pt what we should call a social reform. Till you have seen Egypt, you have no conception of what poverty is; the poverty which weighs not on individuals as a consequence of idleness or misfortune or want of work, but the poverty which is the heritage of a whole race of patient, in dustrious men and women. About's book on the Fellah, means to give the hopeful side-is a book written, they say, at the Viceroy's request, and paid for with the Viceroy's money. Well, About has not told the half nor the tenth of what any man may see in Egypt in a week, yet what he reveals unconsciously is the truest part of his story, and shows you at every step that unhappy Egypt which it was his business half to conceal and half to gild with the bright hopes that the Khédive has for his country in the future. A man may well try to believe what so energetic a ruler believes, but with ail the faith in the world you will shrink from the sight of the actual Egypt. I would give something to forget what I saw-to forget, for instance, the swarms of children suffering, as almost every one does, from an ophthalmia that makes them the prey of clustering and festering flies.

Among so many guests it would be strange if there were not some impostors. I am sorry to have to say that there was one who used the name of THE TRIE UNE as a pretext for soliciting an invitation. A Mr. E. Heppel Hall applied to me in London for the post of correspondent at Suez, and was refused. After being refused, he went over to Paris, and made his way into the office of the agent of the Khédive, Narabouy Bey. He stated to him that he was the representative of The Tribune, but had unluckily lost his invitation, and asked for another. The Bev. who is the most courteous of men, told Mr. Heppel Hall that nothing would be easier if he would take the trouble to identify himself through his Consul, or in any way authenticate his application. As that was precisely what Mr. Heppel Hall could not do, his attempt failed. He may like to know that I heard this account from the gentleman who happened to be in the office of the Bey at the time, and who, seeing that Mr. Heppel Hall could not make himself understood in French, was good natured enough to act as interpreter between him and the Bey. This gentleman is an officer in the British army, and we were fellow-passengers on the Guienne from Marseilles to Alexandria, so that the story inevitably came out. Afterward Mr. Heppel Hall turned up in Egypt, professing to be the correspondent of The New-York Times-a post for which the told me in London he had unsuccessfully applied. I hear that he presented himself to Mr. Hale, American Consul in Alexandria, claiming, I know not how many, favors in that character, but Mr. Hale had already seen a representative of that paper, with the credentials of its editor. It does not specially concern us whether his claim to represent another journal was true or false; but for security in the future it seems necessary to make it clear, that THE THIBUNE is not in any way responsible for Mr. Heppel Hall. G. W. s.

THE RETURN OF COUNT BISMARCK TO BERLIN-

PRUSSIAN FINANCES—CONSOLIDATION.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] Berlin, Dec. 9 .- Chief among the important events of the last ten days is the return of Count Bismarck to Berlin. In the last few years I have been obliged to read many biographical and critical notices of Count Bismarck, and almost without exception they represent him as a warm friend of absolutism, and an enemy of liberal principles. I have no hesitation in saying that I have enjoyed most unusual opporturities of forming a correct estimate of his character and the result has been a very different opinion of it than popularly prevails. As the chief Minister,of King William he is the representative of absolutism, but he has for at least seven years perceived that the interests of Prussia can only be subserved by a liberal development of its institutions, and has attempted to reconcile in his administration those principles with the conservative doctrines which he is obliged to represent. The right which the King regards as personal with himself of appointing his ministers of state without the interference of his chief minister, has been the greatest obstacle that Count Bismarck has encountered in carrying out his design. I think it was in the Autumn of 1863 that he made his first unsuccessful proposition to the King of a liberal reconstruction of the ministry; after some length of time he succeeded in having the former Minister of Justice, who had rendered himself so odious by his prosecutions for politica! offenses, replaced by one more in harmony with his views. The expediency of the step he took in the Summer of this year, after his request for changes in the ministry had been denied by the King, of temporarily retining from the head of affairs, may be questioned; one result, however, has been accomplished—he has succeeded in obtaining a Liberal Minister of Finances. When he retired to Varzin, the exact time for his return was not definitively fixed, but it was calculated that the whole machinery of the Government would get out of order, and about the end of November he would be able to effect an entire reorganization. Baron von der Heydt, shrewdly concluding from the entanglement produced by his financial projects that the scheme was likely to be accomplished, forestalled it in a measure by resigning his position. It then became apparent that the two other ministers, who, it was hoped, might be obliged to resign, were more firmly seated in their places than was imagined, and it is now a question whether it is possible to procure their removal. The one of them whose position is the less secure is the Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs. During the last seven days the Chamber of Deputies has been working itself into a very fretful state and badgering him to an almost unlimited extent in considering the appropriation for his Ministry; one member went so far in debate as to call very passionately for his removal. He has brought in a bill reget out of order, and about the end of November he ately for his removal. He has brought in a bill re-lating to the educational system against which the Liberals will direct their main attack; it subjects Liberals will direct their main attack; it subjects the schools so much to ecclesiastical influence that there is no probability whatever of its becoming law, but it is still a matter of doubt if Count Bismarck can so avail himself of the hostility of the Liberals to that Minister and his measures as to be able to bring about his withdrawal from the Ministry. Count Bismarck's return was in the mean time successively fixed for the early part of December, the middle of the month, and then Christmas. It has at last been brought about by direction of the King requiring him to repair to Bonn, where his eldest son was replife which fixed my resolve to leave Egypt at once

Germany, but will greatly strengthen the influence of Count Bismarck.

Germany, but will greatly strengthen the influence of Count Bismarck.

The committee on the budget of the Chamber of Deputies have, by a vote of 17 against 13, agreed to a report, now before me, upon the finascial policy of the new Minister of Finances, which in every way meets the approbation of that minister. The object of his plan was twofold—to give to the national debt a more suitable form than that which at present exists, and at the same time obtain the means for covering the deficit for 1870. The Prussian national debt-bearing interest, at the beginning of 1870, will amonnt to \$44,000,000 thalers, and is divided into not less than 115 classes, each with especial conditions and a prescribed mode of redemption; and the interest ranges from three to five percent; the loans contracted during the latter years were usually at the highest rate of interest and at a considerable discount. For the year 1870 the amount to be redeemed is 8,666,000 thalers, more than two per cent of the entire debt, but for the same year there is a deficit of 5,460,000 thalers; consequently if the Government were not under the obligation to redeem that amount the debt would have an excess of more than three millions of thalers over the expenditures. The plan of the new Minister was to convert the debt into a consolidated rente, and, as a beginning, he proposed the conversion of the entire debt of Prussia under the former boundary, and the new boundary after 1860, which bears interest of 44 per cent, amounting to 52,967,800 thalers, in all 223,-436,175 thalers into a rente at 44 per cent interest; those bonds bearing interest at four per cent were to be exchanged at the rate of nine thalers to eight thalars of the new ones. The result of this conversion would be a debt of 217,351,000 thalers with interest at 44 per cent. In order to induce the holders to exchange, a premium was to be offered, amount conversion would be a debt of 217,551,000 thalers with interest at 4½ per cent. In order to induce the holders to exchange, a premium was to be offered, amounting at the most to one per cent of the consolidated debt, and new bonds were to be issued to cover that amount. An extension of this plan to other loans, especially the 3½ per cent, certificates of indebtedness, is regarded at the present time as unadvisable. If all the holders of these obligations could be induced by the requiremediate of the exchange them. visable. If all the holders of these obligations could be induced by the premium offered to exchange them for the new ones, and so the new measure made a success, in the budget for 1870 there would be shown to be a sum of over three millions of thalers available for the reduction of the debt, and, of course, the deficit would be extinguished, and the amount so applicable would increase year by year, by adding to the sinking fund the interest saved by the conversion of the capital. However it is not probable that this plan would have at once so favorable results, as far as the budget of 1870 is conprobable that this plan would have at once so favorable results, as far as the budget of 1870 is concerned. Although the minister by no means proposed an entire discontinuance of redemption, it was the chief end of his plan that, in unfavonrable years, the necessity for the redemption of a specified amount should not exist. At present the obligation to redeem a certain amount per annum is often a serious obstacle in the way of a proper application of the receipts to discharge the expenses of the State, to obviate which in the bill it was proposed that the redemption of the consolidated bonds should take place as soon as there should be shown by the budget of any year to be on access of the receipts over the expenses of that year, and to the amount of such excess.

The minority in the committee was composed by coalition of interests which will hardly be able to prevent the adoption of the measure by the two Chambers. This coalition was composed on the one side of members of the extreme right, who hoped to see Baron von der Heydt replaced by a member from among themselves, and who were unpleasantly sur-prised by the appointment of Camphausen; on the prised by the appointment of Camphausen; on the other hand the coalition was made up of members from the left side of the Chamber, of liberals pleased with the appointment of Camphausen, and even favoring the principle of classical dation, but who had some constitutional objections to oppose to its introduction. The opposition was also strengthened by the influence of some capitalists who objected to the bill from purely personal grounds. In committee no objection whatever was made to consolidation itself, but much debate arose upon the terms of conversion. The bill has, however, been reported from the committee, with no very considerable modifications, and as I have said, will probably be adopted by both Chambers.

ITALY.

THE NEW PREMIER-KING VICTOR-THE LOBBIA CASE. FLORENCE, Nov. 27.-Ten days have 'passed since

Parliament reopened, and we are still without a ministry. With the exception of the election of the Speaker and Presidential Committee, and the various Commissions the House has done nothing worth recording. The overthrow of the Menabrea Cabinet. effected by a coalition of Radicals and Moderates, where the only point in common was ostentation of the consorteria, if it had cleared the ground of much that was ruinons, has done little toward reconstruction. For two years, Menabrea, Digny & Co., have lived and reigned with the aid of divers colleagues selected from all the factions of the Chamber, save the extreme left; hence all these parties find

emselves in a state of decomposition. Finding all the polite hints more or less broad addressed to the Ministers throughout these two years made no impression, the Radicals, more prudent than is bers of the two centers-i. e., moderate Liberals and liberal Moderates, to effect the downfall of the Cabinet Instead of choosing a candidate from their own ranks for the office of President, they fixed upon M. Lanza, the successful candidate of the right in 1868, who resigned his post on purpose to combat the financial schemes of Cambray Digny, and especially his tobacco contract. The king's illness, and the fact his tobacco contract. The king's illness, and the fact that he was represented by a royal commission composed of the Senators Des Ambrois, Cibrario, Duehoqué, Conforte and Vigliani gave them a chance of expressing their sentiments clearly and unanimously. In vain Sig. Vigliani, Keeper of the Seals, depicted the emotion of His Majesty, caused by the demonstration of affection which his illness had called forthedead silence—nor did the announcement that Providence had given a son to the house of Savoy and a prince to Italy melt these obdurate hearts. The assurance that in allowing the bishops of Italy full freedom to attend the Council of the Vatican His Majest? would preserve intact the right of his kingdom and his own dignity, elicited no response. Even Majest* would preserve intact the right of his kingdom and his own dignity, elicited no response. Even
the substitution of a proposal for the speedy votation of the budget to the time-honored appeal for a
provisional exercise thereof failed to bring one
breath of applause. The determination to reject even
good news, if communicated by the men in power,
was manifested, and rendered doubly evident by the
circumstance that the same tidings alluded to later
by Pisanelli were received with frantic cheers, the
house ringing with cries of "Vira il Re!" The
king himself, arriving in hot haste from San Bassore,
was welcomed as he has not been welcomed in was welcomed as he has not been welcomed Florence since he started for the war independence in 1866. If ramor whispers true was stirred with indignation beyond his wont when the report of the "icy silence" with which his speed, by proxy was received, reached him, and then and there dispatched an aide-de-camp to the Premier

there dispatched an indexestance requesting him to resign.

The only question of any interest that has arisen this week is the demand made by the Royal Procurator-General and the Keeper of the Seals to proceed against Lobbia. Despite the testimony of three Piedmontese Generals in his favor; despite the de-Predmontese Generals in his lavor, despite the delaration of four of the first surgeons of Italy that it was impossible for him to have inflicted the wounds on himself; despite the important declaration of a painter employed in the house of Scotti pere that he heard the dying lad affirm that he had seen and been menaced by the would-be assassin, and that the boy's mother implored him to be silent lest he should boy's mother implored him to be silent lest he should cause his father to lose his place under Government—the Florentine judges pronounced the sentence of guilty, which they had previously concected with Pirouti. Throughout Italy, at Turin, Parma, Bologna, students and populace "demonstrate" to the cry of Viva Lobbia—down with his judges.

Now that Parliament is sitting, Lobbia is inviolable, and being condemned in continuous sit.

Now that Parliament is sitting, Lobbia is inviolable, and being condemned in contumacy, all the business has to be done over again. Avet demands permission to proceed; the Honse votes that all the acts of the trial be referred to a Giunta, chosen not by the President but by the deputies themselves. On the report of the members of the Chambers. This decision would scarcely have been come to had the deputies of the right been in their proper places, but they have betaken themselves in great part to Suez and to Naples, in which city the festival for the birth of Prince Vittorio Emanuela Gennaro is being held.

The season's programme is decidly attractive. Today, public annusements, illuminations, and the distribution of 120 smits of clothes to 130 cabmen. Tomorrow, music, illuminations, distribution of clothing to poor children, and assignment of 100 francs to all the children born of poor parents. Between 10

the King's illness, and his displeasure at the rejoicings of the Zouaves. The fact that His Majesty received the sacrament and absolution is variously rendered. Some of the Catholic papers affirm that said absolution was twice refused. But this is false said absolution was twice refused. But this is false. The officiating priest made no more difficulty with the King than he would have done with any other

THE SITUATION. CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 9.-As a warm friend of Mexico and the present Republican Administration, I cannot but admit that the present crisis is a critical one, and that the horizon looks far darker than I could wish to see it. There is trouble more or less serious in Sinaloa, Michoacan, Guerrero, Queretaro Puebla, and even as near as the city of Toluca, and the financial condition of the Republic is not as good as it should be. There is no one opposition chief who has money or influence enough to concentrate all the factions and disturbing elements under his command, and in this fact and in the general strength of the Administration, I see every reason to hope that the cause of the Republic will not be imperiled if not forever lost thy another suc cessful revolution. Nevertheless there is trouble enough to make all classes apprehensive for the immediate future, and the President and Cabinet do not sleep on beds of roses by any means. I think it bardly a question that Mr. Romero's financial iniciatives looking to an increase in the federal contributions to meet the deficit in the treasury, will be defeated in (Congress, and that that body will insist upon a reduction of expenses, and even on a material reduction of the Customs duties on imported goods, and probably also on a general amnesty to political offenders. If these sweeping measures are carried out, it is hard to see how the Federal Treasury is to meet the ordinary demands upon it, and at the same time provide for putting down the disorders breaking out in the various States. A few months since, the preclamation of a general amnesty would have restored confidence, but it is a question now whether it is not too late. However, Juarez is in domitable, and he and his whole Cabinet are working away with energy and determination to put down all unlawful opposition, and bring order out of disorder, and are apparently as hopeful as ever of success. Sixty days more will tell the story, and if the Juarez Administration triumphs it will then be stronger than ever; if not, I am unable to see a ray of hope in the immediate future. The military operations in Puebla will reach yo

by telegraph before this letter. I am informed that at the request of the "Evangelical Christians" of this city, of whom there are some 14 prosperous and large congregations in this city, and 23 all told in the Republic, all protected by the Administration, a gentleman residing here has prepared for THE TRIB-UNE a full account of the religious troubles at Puebla, so-I need say nothing on that subject. I am satisfied that the protection given to the fast increasing Protestant congregations in Mexico is rousing the old Church party to one last effort against the Juarez Administration, and that the present disorders are largely attributable to that cause.

THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE ANTI-PROTESTANT RIOT IN PUEBLA.

Mexico, Dec. 9 .- The true history of the late mpious outrage in Puchla upon Christians needs to be It should be understood that Puebla, with a popu lation of about 80,000, lying 90 unles from this city, on the road to Vera Cruz, has long been celebrated as a place of extreme fanaticism, bigotry, hatred of foreigners, and a blinded adherence to the doctrine of re-ligious despotiem, by a union of Church and State. ligious despotism, by a union of Church and State. But some time ago a few persons there who had abandoned this dectrine applied to the Evangelists of this city to send them a missionary, with a supply of Biblies, Testaments, religious books, and tracts, in the Spanish language. In compliance with this application, Don Gabriel Ponce de Leon of this city, a man in the middle rank of life, devoted heart and soul to his cause, and of nnimpeachable probity, went to Puebla, taking books, Bibles, &c., with him.

Schor 'De Leon rented a room and went quietly to work, aided by his brethren in that city. In a few weeks they built up a congregation of over 70 members, and the indications of rapid growth in numbers were not idle.

On Sunday, November 28, when but ten of the congregation, all men, had entered their room, situated at the head of a flight of stairs, rising from a long corridor or side hall, the adjoining streets were quickly filled, as if by

head of a flight of stairs, rising from a long corridor or side hall, the adjoining streets were quickly filled, as if by concert, with a great crowd, many armed with stones, knives, of pistols. The outer hall door, on the ground, was at done locked from the inside; six of the ten wor-shipers in the upper room escaped by a back way or window; but the other four closed and barred the door with chairs, and then braced themselves against the chairs. The mob bursted open the lower door, and about sixty of them rushed up stairs, demanding admittance, which was refused. Some time was spent in trying to which was refused. Some time was spent in trying to force the door, when a pistol was fired through it, the bail passing near Señor De Leon. About the same time a hole was broken in the door, through which the active leader of the mob (a savage ruffian whose name is Uriarte) put his head and demanded admission. Being refused, after several repetitions, he said he was an officer and spoke by authority, and that those inside should not be hurt. The door was then opened, when they demanded all the Evangelical Bibles, books, &c. Two of the Evangelista Bibles, books, &c. Two of the Evangelista Bibles, looks, and the word of God; that they were Evangelical Christians, peacefully and lawfully worshiping God, under the guarantees of the Constitution and laws of their native country. Nevertheless, three large boxes of Bibles, religious tracts, &c., were carried into ing God, under the guarantees of the Constitution and laws of their native country. Nevertheless, three large boxes of Bibles, religious tracts, &c., were carried into the street and there burned, torn to pieces and destroyed, some being carried away. Sixty dollars in money, the proceeds of Bibles sold, and some personal effects, were stolen. The brute, Uriarte, seized Mr. De Leon and led him down stairs to be stoned by the rabble, but, on approaching the outer door, was himself so badly wounded by large stones aimed at De Leon that he fell and the intended victim escaped by a back door into another room, where he found another savage trying to shoot his young friend, Señor A. Morales, one of the four Evangelists. He rushed upon the would be murderer to save his friend, when the villain fired his pistol at his head, burning his face with powder. The secundrel ran out and De Leon and Morales ascended by stairs to the top of the flat-roofed house, to find that the building was surrounded by men on ladders, thus proving a preconcerted plan to prevent their escape. But, by a tremendous leap, they reached the top of another house, and then passed from one flat roof to nother, till, jumping from a house on to a privy, they entered an open courtyard on the opposite side of the square. Here were a lew of the mob, from whom Morales received a wound on the head from a stone, a cut from a shoemaker's knife, and another from a hatchet; but both escaped. One of the other Evangelists, Don Julian Jimenez, was cut on the head with a batchet and left for dead; while the fourth, Don Derroteo Mendoza, was beaten and badly bruised, but he fought like a tiger and knocked down several of the missereants. In the left for dead; while the rourth, possible for dead; while the rourth, was beaten and badly bruised, but he fought like a tiger and knocked down several of the miscreants. In the mean time the pelice appeared, but were driven away. Reënforced, they returned and made some twenty arrests in the hall, including the wounded wretch Uriarte. But, from some cause unexplained, the mob conceived that some of the mean time the police appeared, but were driven away. Reënforced, they returned and made some twenty arrests in the hall, including the wounded wretch Uriarte. But, from some cause unexplained, the mob conceived that some of the Evangelists were in their crowd, and got to fighting among themselves, by which about 15 were bruised and wounded. The place rang with the deviliah cries, "Death to the Pretestants!" "Death to the Liberal Government that tolerates them!" "Death to foreigners!" "Life to Maximilian!" &c. An armed force appeared and charged through the crowd for estore order, killing que of the mob; but throughout the Afteriloon the rioters lingered in groups, repeating their savage cries. Foreigners, as soon as advised of the riot, remained in their rooms; but some, not knowing of the outrage, ran narrow escapes, and an old Englishman named Miller, who has lived so years in this country, and reared a family in it, who scarcely speak English, was severely stoned in passing along the street. The worst feature remains to be told. This bloody mob of ignorant, half-civilized brutes, it is boldly asserted, was incited and ied on by two men who wear the robes of priests of the "so-called" Mexican Catholic Church, though on this occasion they were in the garb of citizens. I have thousands of esteemed friends and many loved relatives who belong to the Catholic Church of the United States, whose souls would revolt at such enormities as these.

THE O'DONOGHUE ON ENGLISH LEGISLATION FOR IRELAND.

bin to repair to Bonn, where his eldest son was represented as being dangerously ill from the effects of a cut across the face in a student's duel. On arriving in Berlin, the advices received from his son were so favorable that he concluded not to continue his journable and the departies of the grant his decided at the policy of the Government, which were at his command at Varzin, have been the first of the grant his position as Chief of the Ministry. Cabinet meetings have been consultations distribution of 120 smits of 100 fanes to all the confidence of my constituents will not for some time at least, resume his position as Chief of the Ministry. Cabinet meetings have been beld just as if he had not been here, nor has he visited any of his colleagues. A step that he as recently taken is worthy of notice. The if-resident of the federal Chanery, Herr Debrick, has at his request been made a Minister of State with the right of string in the meetings of the Prussian Cabinet who, by the way, is awaiting the birth of the heir of the wholl and the effect of this will not only be to bring about greater harmony between Prussia and North.

THE CODONGHUE ON ENGLISH LEGISLATION

The London Times of Dec. 20 publishes a long letter from The O'Donoghue on English legislation for late they have been a becall at the position of the first between the substitutions, distribution of places, but the first he festivative. To day, publishes a long letter from The O'Donoghue on English legislation for late the proper size of the great hard to be right of the festivative. To day, public and sements, illumination

vise my countrymen to put implicit trust in any Minister or Cabinet. I advise them to rely upon themselves, to employ their constitutional powers through their representatives, and to remember that they can control their representatives. I tell the Irish people so let it clearly be understood what it is they require, and that whatever measure a majority of their representatives agree to support their House of Commons will pass, it it be inherently just, no matter how novel are its features or how violent the opposition it has to encounter.

WASHINGTON.

EQUALIZING THE DUTIES OF ARMY OFFICERS-THE FOREIGN MAILS-GEN. EWING'S RECALL DEMANDED - THE NEW APPORTIONMENT OF

REPRESENTATIVES.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1870 The President has directed the Secretary of War to prepare an order requiring all military officers who have been on duty on this and other cities, for the term of three years, to report for field duty in the West, and also to prepare a detail of the necessary officers to all their places from those who have had a long term o field duty on the frontier. There will be of course some exceptions, in consequence of some of the officers of duty here being physically incapable, from wounds or other causes, from performing duty in the field. The object of the order is to equalize the service of the various officers by dividing the desirable places among deserving men.

The Postmaster-General has been asked to furnish the Special Committee on Navigation Interests with the fig ares for the last two decades, showing the amounts paid to foreign steamship lines for the conveyance of the ocean marls, and also that paid to American ships during the same period. The Department is now engaged in the preparation of these statistics, and they show that we have virtually been engaged in the protection of British, French, and German interests, instead of building up our own.

The removal of Gen. Hugh Ewing, our Minister at the

Hague, is asked for, on the ground that he is a Democrat has always been in opposition to Republican administra tions, is not and never has been a citizen of Kansas, the State to which he is accredited, and that his habits unfit him for the position he holds. The Kansas delegation have already presented papers signed by themselves and the State officers, asking the removal on the three first named grounds. They are to see the President on the subject again. Gen. Ewing is, however, supported by his brother in-law, Gen. Shermas. Western members are greatly exercised over the proj

posed apportionment under the Census bill. Several of them are now busily engaged in the preparation of speeches showing the great inequality between the East-ern and Western States in respect to the number of voters and the Representatives they have. The discussion over Mr. Judd's bill will begin soon after the reassembling, and a large number are already on the Speaker's slate to speak for and against the bill. Mr. Hale of Maine heads the list, and will make his maiden effort in opposition to increasing the number of Representatives, or making the apportionment in advance of

Hiram Griswold of Connecticut, formerly a Judge of the State Supreme Court, and for fourteen years a member of the State Legislature, is being put forward by his friends for the Third Auditorship, now vacant by the transfer of the Hon. Render W. Clerk to the Revenue service in Ohio.

Attorney Gen. Hoar telegraphs that he will return here to-morrow. The statement published that he had requested the President to withdraw his name as a Justice of the Supreme Court, is said to be untrue.

Some of the opponents of Collector Casey of New-Orleans have written a letter to a Southern Congressman here, in which they give the names and antecedents of a House. Among the number appear the names of several persons formerly clerks in the Treasury here, who were discharged by reason of their having voted for Seymour and Blair, being hestile to the present Administration.

THE SALES OF GOLD AND PURCHASES OF BOND DURING THE MONTH-THE FRENCH CABLE. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCIL1

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to continue the sale of one million of gold and the purchase of one million of onds on alternate weeks, through the month of January, on account of the Sinking Fund; also, to sell one million of gold and purchase two million of bonds on alternate weeks, and alternating with the sales and purchases on account of the Sinking Fund for the Special Fund. The result for the month is the sale of four milions of gold and the purchase of six millions of bonds on both accounts. He has also authorized the Assistant Treasurer to anticipate the interest coupons, payable in 60 days from presentation, upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent per amium.

The French Cable Company have put out a vague card which a careless reader may possibly take to be a denial of the statement in the Fresident's Message, that their concession cont. Ins the very objectionable feature of subjecting all messages to the scratiny and control of the French Government. In reality it makes no such denial, nor could the Company depy the President's charge, since the sixth article of the concession is in the following language: ary, on account of the Sinking Fund; also, to sell on

shall have its office in one of the rooms belonging to the telegraph of of lirest, the rest of which shall be repaid to the State shall be independent. The clerks of the telegraph office of the State shall be independent on the control of the Concess aires in the transmission of messages. The messages received by a shall be inmodilately banded to them, and be delivered officially agency. The messages to be transmitted by the cable shall in the ner be ledged with them and handed by them to the agents of the Cor

The President will hold his first public reception on The President win not his ties public reception. Thursday, the 13th inst., between the hours of said 10 p. m. Due notice of his subsequent receptions will be given through the press. Mrs. Grant's receptions will commence on the 11th inst., and be held every Thursday throughout the season, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m.

EMANCIPATION.

THE CELEBRATION AT NASHVILLE-SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 2.—The colored people of Nashville, yesterday, celebrated the anniversary of President Lincoln's Proclamation of Freedom. After parading through the streets they assembled in the capite and organized a convention. About 2,500 participated Letters from Gen. Howard and others were read exemand organized a convention. About 2,500 participates, Letters from Gen. Howard and others were read exensing themselves from attending. Several speeches were made and resolutions adopted expressing gratitude to President Lincoln for their freedom, thanking the army for their services and the ante-war abolitonists for what they had done for them while in Slavery; pledging themselves not to engage in rebellion or support those who do; expressing confidence in the President, Cabinet and Congress; declaring they know but two parties—Republican and Democrate, and pledging support to the former; expressing the opinion that the present Legislature is hostile to their interests; approving the action of Congress in the case of Georgia; indersing the resolutions of Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania, offered in the Federal House of Representatives; looking to the reconstruction of Tennessee by placing her under military rule, and call upon our Senators and Representatives to support the movement—this they regard as necessary under the present State government, as they have no security for life and property. J. H. Sumner and J. C. Napier were appointed a committee to bear the resolutions to Washington.

CELEBRATION AT RICHMOND—ADDRESS OF GOV.

CELEBRATION AT RICHMOND-ADDRESS OF GOV.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 1 .- The Colored Society celebrated the anniversary of the issuing of the Emanci pation Proclamation, and called upon Gov. Walker, who pation Proclamation, and called upon Gov. Warker, whe made them a speech, in which he reverted to the occasion which they celebrated, and told them they were his peers before the law, and vested with the same rights and privileges, and he, as Governor, would see that these rights and privileges were secured to them; would stand by and protect them as far as the power was with him. He appealed to them to show by their action that they appreciated these rights, and what had been called at experiment in regard to colored people would prove most successful. He was followed by Gen. Imboden, who spoke in the same manner. The speeches were enthus astically received. spoke in the same manner. astically received.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 1 .- A terrible tragedy securred at Sleepy Hollow, near Tarrytown, about e'clock this afternoon. A man named V. W. Buckhout

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT SLEEPY HOLLOW.

o'clock this afternoon. A man named V. W. Buckhout shot his wife, a New-York merchant named Alfred Randall, and a son of the latter named Charles Randall. Mrs. Buckhout was shot through the temple, Alfred Randall through the heart, and Charles Randall in the side. Mrs. Buckhout and Alfred Randall are dead. Charles Randall lies in a dangerous condition. Buckhout gave humself up immediately after the occurrence, and was lodged in jail at White Platus. The cause of this appalling tragedy is unknown. Some persons ascribe it to Jealousy on the part of the busband, while others believe that he is insane.

A BARBECUE FOR THE POOR OF SYRACUSE. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 1 .- A barbecue was

given here to-day for the entertainment of the peer of this city. It was provided by John Greenway,

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

SPANISH ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE REVOLUTION HAS TERMINATED-1,500 INSURGENTS SAID TO HAVE SURRENDERED.

HAVANA, Jan. 1.-Intense excitement prevails here in consequence of the announcement in the Havana journals of this evening that the revolution has terminated. According to the published statements, the editors of the journals have seen a copy of a circular signed by the members of the Cuban Junta in New-York, ordering the insurgents to lay down their arms for the present and giving as reasons for the abandonment of the insurrection the failure of recent filibustering expeditions, and the inability of the Junta to send more men; and, further, the disheartening action of the American Government in permitting the gunbeats to sail from New-York. The circular severely attacks the course of President Grant. The Junta advises the Cubans to submit to the Spaniards in order to save further bloodshed. The Vos de Cuba (sensationalist) announces the surrender of 1,500 insurgents at Tunas to Geff. Benegasee. The Diario announces that the ex-rebel Gen. Coca offers to raise a body of guerrillas to fight against the insurgents. One Spanish gunboat arrived to-day, having become separated from its companions off the hights of Charleston. The rest are expected to arrive to-morrow. A fire to-night destroyed five houses on Monte-st. Further announcements are made from the interior of bodies of insurgents offering to capitulate. If all the news is true, the revolution may be considered as expiring; but a full confirmation of it is wanting. FALSEHOOD AND FORGERY AT HAVANA-THE

CUBAN JUNTA BELIED-THEIR INDIGNANT DENIAL OF THE STATEMENT THAT THE REVOLUTION HAS ENDED. o the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The Cuban Junta have read with the utmost ndignation the telegram forwarded to the Associated Press from Havana, under date of yesterday, stating that the editors of the Havana journals affirm that they have seen a circular, signed by the members of this Junta, ordering the Cubans to lay down their arms. Taken in connection with the reports ndustriously circulated of late, both in Havana and this country, that the patriots are presenting themselves in large bodies to the Spanish authorities for pardon, the above news shows a deep-laid and unscrupulous scheme to pervert public opinion respecting the progress of our revolution.

I hereby denounce the circular referred to, if any such exist, as an absurd and malicious forgery. Far from the Junta being in the slightest degree inclined to induce the Cuban Liberals to give up the contest, we are continuing our most streamons efforts in aid of the Revolution, and are every day more confident of its success, with or without the support of foreign nations. This, according to the latest intelligence we have from the seat of war, which reaches up to the 7th of December last, is also the spirit which prevails among the Cubans. These stories of wholesale surrender to Spanish authorities have been circulated before with as little foundation as now, and without securing the desired result.

I have to-day sent the following telegram to the Havana Diario de la Marina, Prensa, and Voz de Cuba, as well as to the agent of the Associated Press in that city: "The statement that the Central Republican Junta has issued a circular advising the Cubans to lay down their arms is false. It is an infamous invention. This telegram will be published to-morrow

I respectfully request that you will insert this communication in your earliest issue, and remain, MIGUEL DE ALDAMA, Sir, yours truly, President of the Cuban Junta

Junta Central Republicana Cuba y Puerto-Rico, New York Jan. 2, 1870. MINISTER LEMUS ON THE HAVANA FICTIONS.

Mr. Lemus, the Cuban envoy, writes that he has read with " astonishment" the news "that the Junta at New-York had advised the insurgents to lay down

at New York had advised the insurgents to lay down their arms." He denounces the story "as an unmitigated lie." Moreover, he alindes to the fact as showing the weakness of the Spanish cause.

"As to myself, insignificant as I am," writes Mr. Lemus, "you and my compatriots can rely upon it that so long as I live, and though all others may have affen up the cause, I shall ever continue combating the tyranny of which my country is the victim."

THE CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY AT NEW-ORLEANS -THE CHIEF OF POLICE IMPRISONED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 1 .- Chief of Police Cain was yesterday committed to the Parish Prison hours for contempt of court, in the VIIth Distr allowing Gov. Warmouth the use of the Metropolitan Police to prevent Auditor Wickliffo from occupying his office in the Mechanics' Institute, from which he had been ejected by order of the Governor. Peremptory orders were issued by the Sixth District Court for Wicking to reoccupy the office, while the Fifth District Court enjoined the Sheriff from disturbing the Governor in the use and occupancy of the Mechanics Institute. The Governor and Metropositan Police are still in possession

THE SCHISM IN THE MORMON CHURCH GAINING STRENGTH.

OGDEN, Utah, Dec. 31 .- A large and enthuslastic meeting of anti-Brigham Mormons was held here stasting in energy of anti-rigidan and last night, and was addressed by Mesers. Harrison and Godbe, publishers of *The Utah Magazine*. The schism is daily faiging strength. A new daily commences publication here to-morrow, in the interest of apostare Mormons. They promise startling exposures of Brigham's date.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE Bangor, Me., Jan. 2 .- A man named John Lawrence to-day shot Mrs. Atwood four times with a re volver. The shots entered her body in various places, and will probably prove fatal. Lawrence afterward cut his throat in a shocking manner, but the wounds are not considered dangerous. Rum and jealousy were the

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. . The Maryland Legislature will convene at The Utah Central Railroad is now built

ain eight miles of Salt Lake City. A heavy rain-storm prevailed in the East-... The Connecticut River is clear of ice and steamers run regularly between Hartford and the Sound.

..... George F. Shepley took the oath of office at Portland, on Saturday, as United States Circuit Judge for the First District.George D. Prentice of Louisville, Ky., is gradually recovering, and is now considered out of danger.

The Congressional Postal Investigating Committee have arrived in Boston.

e have arrived in Boston. They will coThe Internal Revenue Collectors for the

District of New-Orleans during the past year amounted to \$1,519,548, a gain of over \$500,000 over the previous yearAnother section of 12 miles of the Adi-rondack Railway was formally opened on Saturday. The road now extends 42 miles north of Saratoga, to near Johnsburg.

...The colored people of Louisville cele-brated the emanchation anniversary on Saturday with a public procession, the reading of the emancipation proc-lamation and public speaking.

.... The steamer China sailed from San Fran-isco on Saturday for Hong Kong and Yokohama cisco on Saturday for Hong Kong and Yokohama. She carried \$653,000 in treasure, of which \$45,000 was for Hong Kong, \$10,000 for Shanghai and \$38,000 for Yokohama.

...An Irishman named Henry McCabe at-empted to kill his wife at Hartford yesterday. He cut her severely in the head with an ax as she was trying to scape from the house. .. On Saturday, Constable Pratt of Meriden,

Fire broke out in Smith, Bourn & Co.'s barness and saddlery establishment, in Hartford, on Saturday. It was soon subdued, though considerable damage was caused by water. The less was fully covered by insurance.Gov. Hoffman has not turned over the

.... Karl von Scheerzen, the Austrian Com-

missioner who concluded the recent treaties between Austria and Japan and China, will sail from San Francis co to-day for Gantemala and Panama. At the latter place he expects to meet the Austrian frigate Doran, and will proceed to Peru, Chill, Utuguay and Buenos Ayres with the Governments of which he is instructed to neco-